Watchman, What of the Night? We are entering upon the third year of the war. Two years ago no one would have believed that a contest of such gigantic proportions could have continued talk long. Its character, too, has changed since its commencement. At first the Administration characterized it as an insurrection -a rebellion-and the military forces were called out to suppress it. Next the Administration recognized the rebels as beligerents, and the rules of civlized warfare were adopted. When captured, the insurgents wer- not treated as rebels against the Government-as traitors-but as prisoners of war, and held to be dealt with as such. Our Government treats and holds intercourse with the Rebel States as an independent Confederacy or power, and while we do not recognize them in form as such, we do so practically. The Administsation regards them as outside of the Union, and outside of the Constitution and is endeavoring to hold them as subjugated provinces. It does not propose to restore them to the Union as States, occupying the same relation to the Fed eral Government that they did before the rebel. lion, but as territories, and to be goverened as

It is not our purpose now to discuss the probible or just relations of the Rebel States to the Federal Government in the future. They will depend upon the fortunes or the result of the contest in which we are now engaged. That we cannot forsee or anticipate. We know not the destiny that Providence intends for us as a nation, but we do know what has taken place. For two years the States which composed the Union at the time of the election of Mr. Lincoln have been engaged in a sanguinary contest of gigantic proportions. From a nation of non-combatants pursuing zealously the avocations of peace, we have been converted into a nation of warriors. The Administration have been furnished with all the men and all the money it asked for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, but its promised results have not yet been accomplished. There has nothing been witheld by Congress or the people to prevent the restoration of the national authority over the insurrectionary districts. All that has been asked by the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion has been generously granted. The people have promptly responded to every call made upon them regardless of party divisions or sen Such being the case the people have the right

to ask, why this failure? The Government is theirs. It is their province to demand of their Representatives an account of their stewardship They are unwilling that the war should be conducted as it has been to enrich contractors and fatten public officials. We cannot keep seven hundred thousand soldiers in the field and an immense navy, without enting up the substance and impoverishing the people. The country cannot stand such a draft upon its resources. What is to be cone? The war should be brought to a close as speedily as possible. If there is no other way but by fighting, the war should be waged with earnestness and vigor. Every soldier and every officer should at once be put into the field. If the Administration means war in earnest why are some three, or four, or five thousand soldiers, fit for service, quartered here? Indiana is a loyal State. If there be any need of military force to protect our borders, or to preserve order, or to enforce the laws, the Governor, as Commander in Chief, has ample authority to call out the militia of the State to meet those requirements. There is no need of a Government soldier in Indiana. There is no necessity for any military power to aid the civil authorities to enforce the laws. If the Constitutional rights of the people are respected by those in power, every law will be obeyed, and every just requirement of the Government cheerfully responded to. There is no need of a soldier in a Northern State, not even to arrest and return deserters. Yet it is estimated that there are about a hundred thousand now in the loval States, kept from the field where their services are so much needed. We presume to day there are about as many soldiers in Indi ana as were engaged in the recent attempt to capture Charleston. Such being the case, what need for further conscription?

If, on the other hand, the war is to be settled by compromise, let the overtures of peace be made at once. If that is to be the final termination of the controversy, if it is to come to that complexion at last, it is the extreme of folly to longer continue the enormous expenses which the war creates. It is ridiculous to say that if the present acmy and navy are destroyed, others of equal magnitude will be raised. Our people are too practical for that. If the present forces are not equal to the task of ovorthrowing the rebellion-in the language of the New York Tribune, we might as well submit to our destiny with the best grace possible.

The trouble has been, and is yet, that the Administration have no fixed policy. There has been nothing lacking, on the part of the people. for the successful prosecution of the war; but there has been a want of mind to direct it. There ever has been a lack of administrative ability on the part of the opponents of the Demo cratic party, and that defic ency has been lamentably apparent for the past two years There never was any necessity for the war. The diffi culties of the country could have been arranged without it. But, when war was determined upon as the arbiter of our sectional differences, all the resources and all the power of the Government should have been devoted to its successful accomplishment, and not by half way measures permit it to drag its slow length interminably

ing the war; but they have a right to demand that it shall be terminated as speedily as possible, and its further demoralizing influences spared the country. It is idle to say that we can pros cute it year after year at an annual cost of a thousand millions of dollars, without impoverishing the people, bankrupting the nation and changing the Government into a military despot

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE HEALTH OF THE STATES -The following, as exhibited by the ceusus of 1860, shows the number of inhabitants to each death, for the year 1860 :

...63 Illinois and Indiana.......87 .....74 Wisconstn 

From the above, it appears that Massachusetts and Louisiana are equally healthy, or, rather, equally unhealthy; and that in almost any of the Western States, a person stands the chance of living nearly twice as long as in Massachusetts. The statistics for Louisiana, it must be remembered, are for 1860—before the immortal Butler repoyated New Orleans: It seems that previous to his plying his vocation there, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, she was equal to Boston in health. How is this accounted for? Has nature made Massachusetts and Louisiana equally unhealthy? Not at all; we all know better. Nature is outraged, and the lives of the Massachusetts liborers shortened by the oppress-ion of her manufacturing lords.

Col. Nathan Luni, of the 6th Vermont has resigned, and returned to his home

Prom New York. GOV. SEYMOUR'S MISSAGE IN PAVOR OF ALLOW-ING THE SOLDIERS TO VOTE-PROTEST AGAINST COERCION-DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE.

To the Legislature:

or fellow-citizens who are absent in the military and naval service of the nation may be enabled not well be exaggerated; for, if the result had to enjoy their rights of suffrage, is one of great been otherwise, the Northwest would have risen, by such sacrifices our National Union may be and a ce-sation of hostilities might have been tate requires the elector to vote in the election North, which so many entertained.

sider the matter under a less positive aspect. If so beinous upon the heads of its innocent breth close our eyes to the possible results of an at with out a conception of the horrors of war in its the Legislature and elsewhere It is possible for the South, that brought from Vallandigham that the next Presidential election may be decided and Seymour those earnest aspirations, those ferby the vote of a single State; and if votes by proxy are authorized, it is not impossible that uch votes would, in such State, decide the elec. lished. tion in favor of one party or the other. It surely annot be necessary to impress upon any patriotic. thoughtful mind the fearful danger which would tain looking forward to the wrath to come-when war which now afflicts the country by the internost intense earnestness and the most desperate determination which have ever marked the conficts of men would characterize such a contest. The decisions of the partisan officers, the se eret plottings, excited debates, and interested erable tyranny, but remembering the freedom so conclusions of the two Houses of Congress; and lately lost, to rise in their might, unarmed and the action, more or less violent, of the people, at unequipped, yet burning with vengeful fury, to period when the public mind is violently inlamed, and when the principles and rules which drilled and skillfully officered legions of the on have formed the real strength of our institutions pressor. Then will come back the poisoned are dangerously unsettled, would convulse this chalice which the scornful and vaing lorious North community. That man must be sanguine in. commended to the lips of the South. Then a deed who can hope that our National Governnent would survive such contests.

our gallant soldiers and seamen a just participa. | Southern brethren, which has been so long crying the National Government should be subjected to by the sights and sounds of terror, the conflagrasuch dangers A proposed amendment of the tions, massacrees, riots, battles, great and small, Constitution, giving the Legislature the needful | which will sweep over the North from one end to power upon this subject can be adopted at the the other. Then the Abolitionists, so eager to egislature, can be submitted to the people in what war is. such season that, if their decision is favorable, the action which would be afterwards necessary. could be taken by that Legislature. I respect ly recommend that this course he taken rather than the passage of an unconstitutional law, or one of questionable validity.

Great care should be taken to prevent, by the most efficient checks, the abuses and frauds to which the exercise of the right of suffrage by would properly be a matter of legislation after he adoption of a constitutional amendment Measures should be taken for securing perfect in pendence to absent soldiers and seamen in givtheir votes, which shall be so comprehensive and efficient as to relieve any reasonable apprehension upon this point.

The conduct and policy of high officials have caused great distrust in relation to the freedom corded to the absentees in the exercise of this right. The people of this State will never consent that their absent brethren in the National service shall be deburred, when they discharge the most sacred duty of the citizen-from the en joyment of that entire freedom of opinion which they will firmly maintain. It would be worse than a mockery to allow those secluded in camps or upon ships to vote, if they are not permitted to receive letters and papers from their friends, or if they have not the same feeedom in reading public journals as are accorded to their brethren at home, to aid them in the formation of their opinions in respect to the conduct of those in power, the issues to be decided at the election, and the character of the opposing candidates. If the expression of their opinions by the votes subject officers to dismissal from service, and oldiers to increased privation, hardship, and exposure, the flomes of civil war will be kindled at the North. I have noticed, with deep regret, at tempts on the part of some of the officers of the National Government to interfere with the free enjoyment of their political opinions by persons in the army. There have been marked instances of this kind which have justly excited deep feeling throughout the country. These inexcusable acts of official tyranny are rendered more objectionable by the language used in their execution. which is at once opprobrions in terms, and a wanton and unjust attack upon one-half of the people of sovereign an loyal States While sub edinate officers are thus punished for doing their duty as citizens at their homes, those of high rank have been employed to interfere in the elections

of States in which they are not residents. No reasonable man can suppose that the people of this country will permit the noble army, enlist ed for the purpose of maintaining the National Government, to be used for electioneering purposes by those who are charged with the temporary administration of the Government, or who are seeking an additional term of power. I hope that the wisdom of those to whom the destinies of the nation are now confided by the Constituion, will admonish them in season of the dangers of acts marked by these features of wrong and oppression. Whether it does or not, I have conidence that the wisdom of the people and the Legislature of this State will be sufficient to se cure to its absent soldiers and seamen the freedom of political opinion and action which is their inalienable right, and in that confidence I have made the recommendation above expressed HORATIO SEYMOUR.

### Resolutions of the Democracy of Brown County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the De

for any unlawful purpose, not to interfere with other modes of applause to which a council of the due execution of any law, but to devise means reverends might be supposed a stranger. for the peace and quiet of this community. with the efforts of officers of the Government to dicated the approval of their report desertion, as they have long ago proclaimed in objected to their clapping of hands public meetings, and in the resolves of conven-

hands obedience and respect, but illegal and arbi- the Conference by the old fashioned word of trary arrests, without law and warrant thereof, Methodism "amen." will not be submitted to, it in our power to pre-

as a solemn earnest of our intentions, and as one cries of "Glory to God."]
of the surest ways of preserving peace, is by al Rev. J P Newman informed the Conference lowing the right of free speech and unmolested that Gen. Wool would have been present, but that condition of public feeling and we exhort them the infamous Copperheads of the North. [Great to return once more to public and peaceable dis applicate.] cussion, instead of excited and telse accusations. and the odious system of espionage which they peated calls, avowed his affection for the Metho are enveloping society for no laudable purpose. Ou motion it was ordered that these resolutions be published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, In diana State Sentinel and Nashville Union.

#### ALFRED WILLIAMS, President. T. M. WHITCOMB. Secretary.

CAUSE AND EFFECT -There is in the poor supported as a pauper, at the expense of the to Mr. Odell, the true friend of Methodism, for county, who for four years was Sheriff of the his words of comfort and hope respecting the county, and was afterwards elected Common state of the country. [Applause] During the Pleas Judge of the District, and served through year past, his mind had been in a constant state the term from 1852 to 1856; was then nominated of anxiety about his beloved country; and he had by his party for the State Senate, and beaten to contend against a great deal where he livedwith the balance of his ticket. Only a few years the infamous Copperheads were as thick as blackago he was a leading man of the county, and indeed, we might say of the northern part of the State. To day he is a demented, idiotic pauper, self that thrashing a man well might become one and supported by charity, and the cause of such of the Christian virtues-that he might be able a change in circumstances is attributable alone to

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 11. Gebel View of the Connecticut Elec-

The Connecticut election has gone against the emocrats. Gold has fallen on the strength of the Republican success, obtained no doubt by bribery, and the hopes which rested on the tri-The question of a method by which those of umph of Seymour have fallen to the ground. The importance of this defeat of the Democracy canterest to the people of this State, and has just. the peace party would have been organized on a excited their attention. I do not doubt that permanent basis; the next meeting of Congress e members of the Legislature participate in a would have been followed by a summary abrogaceneral desire that those who so nobly endure fa tion of of the imperial powers bestowed upon igue and suffering, and peril lite in the hope that | Lincoln by the Abolition Congress just ended, reserved and our Constitution upheld, shall, if | confidently looked upon, at or before the close of essible, be secured an opportunity for the free the present year. Lincoln has succeeded. Conand intelligent exercise of all their political necticut is last, and with it goes the hope of an ights and privileges. The Constitution of this early peace, based upon party action at the

listrict in which he resides; but it is claimed by So be it. Whatever is, is the best in the long ome that a law can be passed, whereby the vote run. The Yankees may now run the fall length an absent citizen may be given by his author. of their tether, and that is all that is necessary ized representative. It is clear to me that the to insure a fearful retribution of the manifold ustitution intends that the right to vote shall wrongs inflicted on the South. Had the "peace only be exercised by the elector in person. It party," of which Seymour and Vallandigham are would be an insult and injury to the soldier to the chiefs, succeeded at this time, many fearful place the exercise of this right upon a doubt wars would have been arrested, and the hand of al or unconstitutional law, when it can be the avenger of blood would have been stayed. eadily secured to him by a constitutional amend. But justice would have been defrauded; they who drew the sword would never have felt its edge in While my own opinion upon the point is decid- all its keenness, and the nation which in its pride ed and will govern my action, it is well to con. and hate heaped outrages so countless and crimes we concede that it is one of doubt, we should not ten, would have returned to the blessings of peace tempt to exercise it, in view of that doubt which own land, and by its every fireside. It was not is felt by men of all parties in both branches of philanthrophy a one, or a large hearted sym at v vent entreaties, those eloquent appeals for peace, which the Southern press have lately repub-

It was common sense, the far seeing percep tion of intellects not dulled by fanaticism, a certhe complication of the disastrous civil the measure of Lincoln's enormities shall be full. his power consolidated, his satraps and soldiers osition of a well founded doubt as to the person swarming in every stronghold, city, village and ghtfully entitled to the Presidential office. The hamlet in the land, his unbridled will inflicting daily cruelties greater and still greater upon all those who dare to oppose him-when, in a word, the bitter fruits of despotism being fully ripe, the hour shall strike for a people oppressed by intolcontend against the armed, organized, perfectly revolution, fiercer than that which desolated France, will begin, to end no man knows where It is not necessary that the effort to secure to or how. Then the blood of their slaughtered on in the choice of the next Aeministration of from the ground for vengeance, will be appeared esent session, and if concurred in by the next provoke war, so slow to engage in it, will know

Hitherto it has been a pretty pastime to them. They have reaped riches, honors, offices from it. Then will it be what they have made it to us of that frightful time comes, as come it surely will, the innocent and the guilty must suffer alike.

This is what Vallandigham and Seymour wished to avert when they pleaded so earnestly for peace. But the divine purpose cannot be absentees would be liable These safeguards thwarted; the penalty of blood guiltiness must be paid. The election of Buchingham destroys all chance of a speedy peace-all prospects of a porty which might overturn the Abolition tyranny through the mild and lawful instrumentalities of

By their own act, the people of the North bave made Abraham Lincoln their despot, and they must abide the consequences. With the Connecticut election, passed the best opportunity which from restraint and coercion which should be ac | they will ever have of deposing the tyrant and of restraining his power by peaceful means. Nothing is left but the sad resource of fierce and bloody revolution. There is literally no escape from the most sanguinary civil war that ever disgraced the annals of human history, except a universal acquiescence in absolutism. This would be by far the best solution of the troubles in which the North is now involved, and those still greater which are rapidly approaching. But the people will not accept such a solution. revolution at the North cannot be averted. It is doomed, in the inevitable order of things. It may be delayed, but it will as surely come as suffering follows crime.

# New York Me, Episcopal Conterence.

they give or by customary political action is to RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE WAR-BROTHER OSBORNE HOPES THRESHING COPPERHEADS IS A CHRISTIAN VIRTUE, THAT HE MIGHT 'DIG INTO" THEM-A THEOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE HABEAS CORPUS-A DIVINE DECLARES HE WOULD SUSPEND THE MEN, AND NOT THE MEASURES-A STORMY SCENE.

> [From the New York World, April 20.7 The Conference held its fourth session on Satgriav before a large audience of spectators, who crowded the galleries The great feature of the day was the presentation of a report of the Compittee on the State of the Nation, by its Chairman, Rev. Alfred Cookman. The document, which was lengthy, recitited, by a preamble and ten esolutions, that the rebellion was unparalled in its wickedness, and continue to imperil the existence of the Republic; that our nation is a chosen instrument to extend the kingdom of Christ; that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to rally to he support of the Union cause; that the Confer ence renew their vows of unconditional lovalty to the United States, enjoined alike by the Bible and the Book of Discipline; that in the present condiion of public affirs there should be exercised great prudence and caution; that those who oppose every warlike measure under the pretext of liseriminating between the Administration and the Government, are guilty of covert treason; that slavery is incompatible with Christianity and Republican institutions; that the Conference con cur in the righteousness of the President's proclamation of freedom to the blacks; that there was reason for gratitude for the maintenance of the public credit, and that the members would approprintely observe the fast day ordered by the Presi-

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by loud applicase. The resolutions which denounced slavery and 'treason' at the mocracy of Brown County, Ind. held at the Court North created a scene of almost wild enthusi House in Nushville, on Wednesday evening, asm. The clergy rose en masse and marked their approval of them by cheers, clapping of Resolved. That this meeting has not convened bands, stamping their feet on the ground and

The Bishop seemed most disconcerted at That it is not and never has been the intention | the event, and at once declared that he disapof the Democracy to, in any manner, interfere proved of the manner in which the members in-

The Democratic prrty are powerless in direct arrest deserters from the army, or to encourage Rev. Mr. Foster said he supposed the Bishop Rev. Mr Wood thought they should not differ on the question. Clapping hands might be well That every process of law shall receive at our enough but they could give the expression of

Rev Mr Foster said that at the great event in his life, his conversion to Jesus, he raised his That those who desire peace may accept this hands and clapped them for joy. [Applause and

voting and abstenance from efforts to get abroad he had received a message from Washington danderous charges against the Democracy of the about a great piece of Rebel rascality in New county, and to procure unjustifiable arrests of York, and he wanted to put it down. He knew citizens, we warn the Republicans of the county, they would be satisfied at that explanation, esthat upon them rests the responsibility of the pecially if Gen Wool should put down at once

> The Hon Moses F. Odell, in response to redist Episcopal Church, and declared that it had rendered valuable assistance to the Government in prosecuting the war. He held that the Administration had made great progress in suppressing the rebellion, and cited the presence of Union troops in all Missouri, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and Western Virginia in support

of his statement [Applicase]
Rev. Dr. Osborn of White Plains said the Concourse of Laporte county an inmate who is being ference was under great and lasting obligations "Say what you like of John Van Buren."
said Jones. "no one denies that he is a very able man." "Oh, yes." said Smith, "Va-ri-able!"

constantly to oig into such fellows. [Laughter and appliause] Let the Copperheads be put down at once. [Appliause.] If he were President Lincoln, instead of suspending the habeas corpus, he would suspend the Copperheads. [Appliause.] constantly to oig into such fellows. [Laughter

From Washington.

Bishop Scott then rose. He approved of these

not consider, however, that the ministers before

him should forget their character, or the proprie

ties of the occasion. Let them say "Amen,"

one, two, or ten years [Applause]

head was to stamp their heels on him

hole in the floor that time? [Laughter ]

Two clergymen, who had supported the reso

question. The "no" which each of them attered,

and a scene of the greatest excitement followed.

of West Camp, Ulster county, New York

and other kindred expressions.

free speech. [Loud hisses.]

when a similar scene may be expected.

in values of any article of commerce.

at the close, were as follows :

Ohio State notes ...

Orders on Washington,

Orders on Washington,

new.....

it. The fruit trees are in bloom.

cessions in order to induce a demand.

waiting for something to "turn up."

and prices numitral.

paid for some.

York letter says:

Flour and Wheat have been neglected.

Whisky unchanged, with a limited demand,

though it has declined 2c a gallon in New York.

Butter in better supply and lower. Wool is dull

would now gladly sell them at 80c. Dealers do

not feel disposed to pay over 65@70c. There is

In provisions there has been very little done,

excepting in sugar cured hams, which are still in

good demand at 10@10%c. Mess pork and lard

owners are not willing to submit to. It is hardly

There has been some demand for bulk shoul-

ose, and at the latter rate packed and delivered

be bought at 916 to 93/c; bulk sides at 51/4 to

51/2 Bacon shoulders sold vesterday at 41/2c, packed. Hams in sugar pickle are worth 7 to

and we understand that as high as 8c has been

The grocery market, excepting in the small

way, is dull, but there is a fair jobbing demand

Raw sugar and molasses are steady, but coffee is

PRESENT FOR ARCHIBISHOP HUGHES:-A New

Archbishop Hughes is a happy man. This

morning, on opening the front door of his resi-dence, about daybreak, he discovered—not a

nugget of gold-not a bale of "green backs"-

not a fair penitent on her knees, come to ask for

masculine gender, about a month old A letter

man servant to convey the little stranger to the

Matrimony has proved a good speculation for Tom Thumb and his wite, who have taken on

an average \$1,000 per day, for admission to their

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

vees, since their marriage.

solution-but a fine, fat, sprawling baby, of the

lower; refined sugar is lower, and dull.

ders, from New York, to fill Government con-

tracts, and sales have been made at 4 to 41/40

very unsettled feeling in this article.

worth while giving quotations for either.

d......40@42 prem.

Silver......25@30 prem.

diana State notes. .... 11/2 2 prem.

BUYING

.. None offering.

for the Past Week.

at a stand still, and dealers are only buying from

hand to mouth, all avoiding going in debt, and

by shot and shell

Applanse 1

olutions, but he did not like the mode of ap probation adopted by the Conference Like THE ADMINISTRATION BEWILDERED-THE CONnany, he was led to thank God for our defeats at FEDERATES PREPARING TO MEET HOOKER AT Run and other places God understood them, and they would lead to the settlement of CULPEPPER-FOLLY OF ATTEMPTING AN OVER the great question which caused the war, forever. LAND CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND-RUMORS The Lord was telling them not to heal the wound OF A PROJECTED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON. of the daughter of his people, slightly. He did

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Day by day, the results of the lamentable fail

WASHINGTON, April 18.

till they raise the very roof above them, but they ure to take Charleston, become manifest. It is should ever remember they were clergymen. now clear that all the operations of the summer campaign, so far as the Administration is con-Rev. Mr. Foster said that although he had cerned, depended on the taking of Charleston .been a friend to the South by education and dis When Charleston was taken," Richmond would position, he was in layor of the war before a gun be evacuated. "When Charleston was taken." was fired-[applause]-and proclaimed that we Savannah would be attacked. 'When Charles should fire two guns for each of the rebels' one. ton was taken," the Americans of African de-[Applause ] He was ready to give glory to God scent were to be set loose to ravage the interior for our defeats at the first Bull Run and the secof South Carolina. And so on to the end of the ond Bull Run, for he believed they were still chapter. But not only is Charleston not taken, able to carry on the war; but he knew that if but, as the New York Herald says, "that is not they succeeded, slavery might be saved. The the worst of it;" IT CANNOT BE TAKEN. All the South hated the Yankees; they scorned, despised preparations which we have been making for and held them in ridicule; and if & Southern man eighteen months were demolished and brought to should say a Yankee had no soul, the Vankee naught in two hours. And here is a fact that would be afraid to say he had. [Applause and shows precisely the mental calibre of Abraham laughter ] He hoped the war would continue till Lincoln and his advisers. They really believed that hellish, devilish idea was whipped out of the that the force sent against Charleston was amply people of the Southern States, and to accomplish sufficient to take it. They confidently looked for that object, he did not care if the war went on that result. And what was that force? A naval armament of thirty-six guns, and a land force of Rev. Mr. Foster, recently from New Orleans, seven thousand men. Such was the beggarly force that Abraham Lincoln, Commander-insaid that while there, the "ladies" insulted every Yankee they met in the streets, sometimes cross-Chief of the Army and Navy, against Charles ing on the other side to show their contempt ton, defended, as it was, by 450 pieces of cannon Their common cry was, "Look out for your (many of them English Whitworth guns, carrypockets, here's Yankees coming." He wanted ing the terrible steel-pointed projectiles) and by that feeling whipped out of the Southern people a land force of thirty thousand troops! History may well doubt that such stupidity could exist, Rev. J. B. Wakely desired to inform the Con but the facts are beyond dispute.

ference that the proper way to treat a Copper Even now, Lincoln cannot comprehend that the action resulted in a defeat, and that we are speaker stamped his feet violently on the floor, utterly powerless to renew the combat He goes which "brought down" the house, Rev Mr Fox about, a haggard, downcast, bewildered look, unremarking: "Brother Wakely, did you make a shaven, with a neckcloth all awry,-the very picture of a man whose wits had left him. He The yeas and navs were then taken on the res has even actually assured the foreign Ministers tions, seriatim, and an animated scene follow that it his intention to repossess Charleston and Nearly all the members called rose and Fort Sumter at an early day; and that declaravoted in their favor; some cried "vea" in a tone tion has been published by his organ here as the which made it sound like "nay," and were re

official determination of the Administration questioned, when they cried "yea, with all my It is evident, however, to the foreign Ministers and to every one else, that the failure to take Charleston, and our absolute inability to renew lutions in favor of the Union, said they did not the attempt, have completely demolished the disapprove of those introducing the slavery plans which the Administration had formed for the summer campaign. Everything depended on seemed to disconcert the Conference considerable the capture of Charleston. That having billed. they are all at sea, and literally do not know The names of the clergy who thus expressed

which way to turn.

It will be necessary, however, for them to be themselves are Rev. Mr. Cattell, Presiding Elder of the Rhinebeck District, and Rev Mr. Setleck, stir themselves soon. The Confederates have now gained two great victories. The spring cam-Loud cries were made for Mr. Cattell to ex paign on the Mississippi is at an end, and has plain himself and show his "loyalty," and sever resulted in the complete success of Gen. Johnson's al members pressed around him At length he olans. The spring and summer campaign against appeared near the pulpit and declined to make a Charleston is at an end, and it has resulted in speech. Some ministers declared he should be excused, while others exclaimed: "Bring him plans. The Confederates will not be content to the complete success of General Bearegard's up," "Put the screws on him;" "He's not loyal," repase on these laurels. They will improve these victories. The troops no longer needed at Mr. Cattell said he had been dragged up before Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will be sent either them to explain his views, and if they would force to help recapture New Orleans, or else to help him to speak, he would do so He and all his Bragg to defeat Rosecrans. There were 30,000 family were from the Paritan stock, and were troops at Charleston. Every man of them will born in Massachusetts, and he loved the Union. be sent up to Richmond; nay, they are doubtless

now on their way there. low their resolutions on slavery. [Hisses.] Ten The news from Richmond to day is, that the years ago, he was a loyal man-when those who Confederates there believe Hooker to be fool who now questioned his loyalty, were the reverse. enough to follow in Pope's footstens, and thinkand when they did all to oppose and embarrass that he is moving his army up the Rappahannock the Government. [Loud hisses] The Admin towards Warrenton Junction, with the intention istration was supported by the whole North; of making a campaign against Richmond, by they were not emburrassed, as was said in the way of Culpepper! A more silly idea never enreport [Cries of "No, no," "False," and loud tered into the brain of man to conceive I know hisses ] He had a right to his opinion, and not whether their information is true or false; he would so express himself [Cries of "No." and, if I d'd know, it would be improper to tell. "Sit down." He would support the Government What I do know is, they believe it at Richmond. in every just constitutional measure to carry on If it be true, it is just what might have been ex the war, but he would never give up his right to pected from Hooker. If it be true, I place the prediction on record, that his army will meet with When this stormy ecclesiastical scene subsided, defeat which will throw that of Pope into the was arranged that the absentees should be shade, and the shaughter of which will exceed called to vote on the resolutions, this morning, that at Fredericksburg. It is not to be expected that Hooker will meet with anything more than a feigned resistance, just enough to draw him on, From the Cin Innati Price Curre t, April 22. until his army has reached, or even passed, the Financial and Commercial Summary South Anna River, ten or twenty miles from Richmond. There, however, a hundred miles The decline in gold keeps all kinds of business from his base of operations, he will find his com-

munications cut off, his line of retreat intercent-

ed, and his army surrounded and overwhelmed

few disposed to trust the future for a rise or a fall by superior numbers. Just as surely as the night follows the day, will this result follow any at-The demand for money has been even lighter tempt to reach Richmond overland. than usual, and short loans are being negotiated The affair at Charleston furnishes another with ease when the security is satisfactory. Cur proof that the Administration has no grand plan rency is abundant, and idle capital accumulates, of the campaign cut out, and also another ifwith no use for it, excepting in the purchase of estration of the imbecility and incompetency of real estate, which, at present, is paying better the Administration. Even if Hooker's army has than anything else. There never has been such not moved yet, it must move soon. In twelve a demand for houses since the first cabin was days more, the 1st of May will be upon us, and built in this city, and it is next to impossible to and then, whether he will or not. Hooker must get a house to live in. Rents have advanced move. Now in view of that fact, what would a fully fifty per cent; but it is not the rent, but wise Government have done at Charleston? the house, which is the primary consideration. Even if they had sent there an expedition at all The general stagnation in business has made it commensurate with the work to be done-vespeculiarly dull on Third street. There is very sels, for instance, carring 300 guns, and a land little doing in coin, there being but little offering. force of 100,000 men-a wise Government would and no local demand. The demand for exchange

have caused Admiral Dupont to wait a few days has been moderate, and rates remain as hereto more, until Hooker should have not only moved. fore The premium on Kentucky and Indiana but till he had moved so far that all concealment. currency has declined. Quartermasters' checks as to his route was at an end. Then Dupont and and certificates of deposits are in demand, and at Hunter should have struck at Charleston. By higher rates than t ev were a week ago; indeed, doing so the 30,000 troops at Charleston could all kinds of Government securities have adhave done no more than to have defended that vanced. The quotations for coin, exchange, &c., city. But Lincoln's Administration does not constitute a wise Government, or any Government. at all Admiral Dopont's letter is now on file at the Navy Department, written a few weeks ago. 54@55 prem, in which he laid before the President a candid statement of his own force and the force of the enemy, and assured the President of the in adequancy of the means at his command to take Charleston He even begged that the order com

manding him to attack the city might be recalled, until he was reinforced. Mr Lincoln's reply to him was, "Peg away, Dupont. Peg away at Fort Sumter. You are all wrong about the de The weather has been quite seasonable and fences of Charleston. They haven't got 200 spring like since our last, and well adapted to vegetation; the growing wheat is doing well, the guns there altogether, and their powder's not fit weather being warm enough to give it a gradual to use. The torpeones are all in your eye, and you'll find the obstructions nothing more than and healthy growth, and not too warm to force cobwebs.' The result of this "pegging" is, that 30,000 of Business in all articles of home produce con-

the best disciplined troops in the Confederate arinnes greatly depressed, and no disposition exmy are now "pegging away" towards Richmond. hibited to buy any article for export or on specuwhere they will be ready to "peg away," at Hook lation; nor is there much disposition to make coner when he reaches that vicinity. There are some rumors floating around of an A large amount of flour, wheat and hog pro-

attack on the Capital, to be made by Gen. Lee as uct has been purchased on speculation the last soon as Hooker's army moves away from Fal hree months which could not be sold now withmouth; but no credence is attached to them. It out submitting to heavy losses, and rather than is said, however, that Gen Lee has 100,000 do this, holders prefer trusting the future, and troops between Richmond and Fredericksburg. organized for that especial service; besides 30,000 to whom the task of falling back before Hooker steady, and the demand moderate Oats, owing in case he move- overland, has been assigned. A to an army demand, are 2@3c higher. Rve dull few weeks will decide and 10c lower Barley declined 10c and dull.

The Secretary of the Treasury left here this morning, in a specially chartered train, for New York, on important financial business. Mr. Those who made the con | Chase is now, beginning to reap the bitter fruit cts about the 1st of March at \$1:00 a pound, of the folly of the Administration in this " war for the negro." Joke over it as they may in public, the success of the Confederate loan in Eu rope is a bitter pill for them; and from Mr. Chase particularly it knocks the last prop that supported him. He, at least, is intelligent enough to fore see, from the success of that loan before the news are not saleable excepting at a decline, which from Vicksburg reached Europe, what the effect there will be when the news from Charleston arrives Then, the Confederates modestly asked only fifteen million dollars, and forty five millions were at once offered to them. They will now probably go into the market for a loan of fifty millions, secured on cotton as before, and, instead of that, there is no doubt in the world points in the interior on a railway. Lard can they will get a hundred and fifty millions. That will be all they need to enable them to carry on on the war for two years No wonder, then, that Se, according to quality, and are in demand; next Monday will see Mr. Chase shinning up and

### down Wall street. is This Treason!

The New Haven Courier, an Abolition paper, which flies at its most head the name of old Abe for President in 1864, "talks out in meetin" in the following rivle: "Contractors have carried on the war. The blood of our men, the groans of the wounded, the

tears of the orphan, and the wait of the widow. have been coined into money . . They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortune on fortune, and as a distinguished officer at Washington writes us, all the operations of this war are even managed by political swindlers. There is more truth in this than we usually

find in Abolition newspapers, and we can only acwas pinned on the infant's clothes, begging his count for it one way-the editor has not been ap Grace to accept of the present as a slight testipointed to office or turnished with a fat govern monial of affection, but the name of the donor. most contract. This is the secret of his apparent of course, was not divulged. His Grace took it honesty. Of course he will not long be permitup tenderly, and ringing the bell, ordered his ted to talk "treason" in this way, and a fat contract will be forthwith tendered him to close his mouth from telling tales out of school. Such is Abolition loyalty .- Dayton Enquirer.

Major General Burnside is expected to arrive in this city this morning.

Case of Judge Constable.

The Commistee on Arbitrary Arrests, authorized by the resolution of the House of Representatives of this State, in their report thus refer to quately. the facts connected with the arrest of Judge Cox STABLE of Illinois. The comments of the com mittee on this arrest, are emineutly worthy of mother country. We espoused the cause of right consideration at the present time. If further evi- more than the cause of interest in that remarkadence be needed that the party in power is attempting to undermine and overthrow the liberties of the people-their constitutional rights- him-they recognized his status-they guaranthe agrest of Judge Constable most forcibly il- teed the security of such property-they profited

But leaving these questions, we propose to

look more in detail, at the classes of cases pre

sented; but, before doing so, we desire to call

pecial attention to the case of Judge Constable. He is not a resident of Indiana, but he was brought into the State and imprisoned here. We do this for the reason that the principle involved in his case is closely connected with civil liberty itself. What is it that distinguishes civilization from barbarism? The one is established upon conditional rules-wise, humane, determinate laws: the other is the sudden growth of prejudice, sel fishness and passion, affording shelter to day, and bringing swift destruction to morrow. Upon the just administration of the conventional rules and and prescribed laws upon which civilization is built, depends its highest degree of perfection. All writers agree that to insure this end, magistrates of the law should be learned, independent, enbased and honest; and thus qualified, they most be left to act freely. No man could thus act if, for at honest error of judgment, he should be subjected to penalties. Every beginner in the study of law knows this And why is it? Because of the infallibility of the human mind. No man is infallible. A judge must decide one way or another upon questions presented to him. He has no choice as to that. He may decide wrong. Superior courts are instituted to correct decisions. he does. The imprisonment, or even worse punishment of the Judge, would not reverse that adgment. For these, among other reasons, it is their apostle, John Brown, to begin the good settled and known principle of legal jurispru dence, that a Magistrate or Judge can not be and are proceeding to complete his work, and made to respond, either criminally or in d mages, execute the purposes of his commission. in a civil suit, because of any official decision he may honestly make. This is to support his dignity and authority, and to draw veneration to his person, and submission to his judgment. In support of this theory, the Committee would refer to the following standard English and American outhorities: Co. Litt. 294; 2 Just. 422; 2 Dall. R 160: 1 Yeates' R. 443; 2 N & McC. 168. 1 Day R 315; 1 Root R 211; 3 Caines' R. 170; 5 John R 282; 9 John R, 395; 11 John R 150; 3 Marsh R. 76; 1 South R 74; 1 N H Rep. 374; 2 Bay, 169; 8 Wend 468; 3 Marsh, R 76. If it were otherwise, judges would be the mere tools of those in authority, there would be no insould safely trust his interests in the keeping, or to the determination of a judiciary thus trammeled. Communities would be driven back toward a state of barbarism. Every man would be compelled to take into his own hands the adjudicacondition of things would be anarchy.

Judge Constable committed an error in the judi stitutions, and civilization cial decision upon which he was arrested-but in But for motives of policy, our men, held as fact he did not, as could be amply shown if it was subject. But it is not necessary, for, conceding confident of victory, marched first ubon Manto the impartial administration of justice-as one days, denied the use of medicines or physicians, or or the crown " Ld Raym, 747, Blkst. Com., But the facts of our sufferings will never be re-Jacob's L. Diet. 3, 547.

king, for an error of judgment in a matter of will record them. which he has jurisdiction. 1 Salk. 397, 2 Hawk. c. 1, sec. 17.

But here, the President, as Commander in-Chief, though his subordinates usurps greater tion principle of all free representative governpowers than the king in England dure exercise, ment. Whenever a Government ceases to anwhen a judge has decided right or wrong, and to free people to alter, abolish, or change the same punish him for that decision-not by any regular at their pleasure. All free government rests for course of judicial proceeding, either civil or its foundation upon the consent of the governed criminal, not yet by the mode pointed out by the | On these principles was founded free government Constitution for corrupt acts, which is by im- in America. In order to conceal somewhat of peachment but by an arbitrary Turkish process of the hellish deformity of this tool and monstrous military despotism, merely because, as in the ebulition from the cauldron of moral putrefaccase of Mr. Green, these gentlemen may believe tion, the cunning leaders have stifled, or bribed, they are "backed by six bundred thousand or violently crushed the press of the country, with bayonets."

just sense of the great danger to their liberities, accustomed to exert extended influence, are the when the men and the money they have placed at purchase of "thirty pieces of silver," and are the disposal of the Government are thus boast- blackened with innocent blood! were furnished.

#### From the Chicago Times. Secret Orders.

If, as General Carrington alleges, in his In-Circle in that State "who plot our overthrow," summer the Grand Jury at Indianapolis averred that the organization had fifteen thousand members in the State-that they had possession of their signals, passwords and grips-that they knew where their meetings were, and the names of the members,-yet, out of the fifteen thous- New York, predicts that the great General who and, there were but fifteen held for trial, and none | will conquer the South and reduce her white peospecting K. G. C's is, we submit, nearly played ing that the Angle African is necessarily a muals to invest it with dignity or decency. But of his original race. there are S B.'s and outh bound leagues which plot mob violence and election frauds, which it would seem, by the President himself, is the General Carrington strangely neglects to men- following manifestation of "unconditional loyaltion. The fraudulent voting of thousands in this | ty," by a society of darkies: city on Tuesday last, imported from other locali ties, is part of the handiwork of these secret politithe dark, or seek to carry their measures by un ought to be aware that there are secret associa- were unanimously adopted: tions extending from Maine to Nebraska pledged to violence, if necessary, to overawe and subdue Democrats. It was the intention of the "Union colu and his excellent lady, Mrs. Lincoln, and League" in this city, had they been successful in also by Gen. Fremont. carrying the election, to attempt, through the | Resolved, That we also return our best thanks agency of Provost Marshals and military author- to our American Kossuth (Dr. Gioucester) for ence to any authority save that of the law.

# The Lousville Journal on Gen. Hal-

The following extract forms the conclusion of letter written by General Halleck to a radical

We have already made immense progress in this war-greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and if sustained by the voices | ent day, and assist honest " Abe" in the great of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere work of pulverizing the Confederates. long crush the rebellion in the South, and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North

When language such as this was used several weeks ago by a certain General Milroy, we denounced it as infamous, and held it up to the exe-cration of the people. We now with additional stress apply to the language of General Halleck what we then said of the language of General Milrov It is unspeakably infamous, and de serves, as it will receive, the heartfelt execuation to inaugurate the Administration policy touching of the people. Nor will the people, nor should they, rest content with simple execution, bow ever deep and burning; they will, as they should, ay, as they must, if they would live a free people, address themselves with new earnestness and resolution to the great work of putting down at his set his foot down and was not going to take the billot box the destructive and infernal party it up. of which General Halleck is a worthy chief. This work is indispensable to the national salvation. Let the language of Generel Halleck, and all other like manifestations of radical guilt and to make great generals of them, why does he not folly, but nerve the people to perform with bolder energy and with loftier zeal the indispensable work. Such manifestations, as we are well assured, can have no other effect; and, in this point of view, they are fraught with hope rather than with despair. Whom the gods would destroy they Age. first make mad. And it requires no stretch of fancy to see in this flagitious conduct of the radicals the madness which regalds their own destruc-

It is stated in a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial that the colored population of the District of Columbia celebrated the anniversary of emancipation in that District on Friday night, and that great rejoicing was had over the appearance at the meeting of a colored surgeon in tull uniform, lately appointed, with the rank Race Course near Louisville, on Thursday sext,

From the Jack on Mississippian, April 3d. Our Wrongs: We sometimes recount them in passion. But

then we fail to realize, or describe them ade-We had kept true faith with the people now ntent on our destruction. We fought their battles more than ours, in the colonial war with the ble revolution. We inherited institutions bequeathed to us by old England and New England. They brought the African-they imported by that species of labor-they manufactured the cotton-they transported the sagar and ricethey grew rich upon the products of our laborthey built cities, and constructed navies, and extended railways, and erected palaces, and became merchant princes.-they established schools and endowed colleges, and created a literature, and boasted a civilization,-all as the result of our political, commercial and economic relations to them, and all based upon the laws of climate,

soil, and the character of our sw tem of labor. We were useful to them. We did them no harm. We inveighed against no institution of theirs. We infringed no right of theirs. We observed our solemn compacts, and maintained the faith and comity of nations with them. We bought their wares; employed their artizans; purchased their books; hired their teachers; fed their operatives; supported their paupers; freighted their ships; defended their rights; fought their battles in war; conserved their safety in peace; and maintained the Government.

In return, they defamed us in their liturature: slandered and misrepresented us in civilized Eu rope; insulted us on the floor of the Federal Congress; anathematized us from the pulpit; taught their children to hate us, in the Sunday school room; provoked us to anger; robbed us of our property; taught their people, as a lesson in morals, that no faith was to be kept with us; preached incendiarism from the platform and the pulpit; threatened our dwellings with fire, and our women and children with rapine and violence; sent work, and have now only followed up his lead,

In the progress of their labor, they have never ceased to employ damnable falsebood; it is part of their system; it is one of their weapons; they are enacting a LIE; and the father of lies is their counsellor and ally. They call great, organic, political changes a rebellion-an insurrection. Had we a King? They call a war, maintained for years by many hundreds of thousands of trained soldiers, a temporary insurgent resistance to the laws. They call the enlightened, self governed people of their late co States, a Rebell mob. They marshal an army of six hundred thousand men to cut down a handfull of Rebels, in States where the Union sentiment is very dependence of thought or action. No citizen strong! They seek, ostensibly, to preserve the Union of free, sovereign States, cemented by friendly ties and voluntary association, and proceeded to accomplish this by cutting our throats -burning our houses-desolating our fieldsmurdering our women! They declare a lie-a tion of his own controversies. The strong would damning lie; they never meant to preserve the govern the weak. Men would combine together union of the States! The original object of the in clans and factions to protect each other. This party in power was to destroy the South! The chosen purposes of the war are blood, plunder, In the above suggestions we have assumed that and the utter annihilation of the South, her in-

prisoners, would have been murdered, after the at all necessary to enter into an argument on the manner of savages. When the Yankee army, for the sake of the argument that he was in error asses, they carried a large supply of handcuffs. in his decision, it is not pretended that he decided We have seen and examined specimens. These corruptly, and therefore, all the reasons we have were for the limbs of the traitors. Since, they stated, fully apply in fayor of the freedom and have been afraid to murder our men, held as independence of the judiciary in his case. Again, prisoners of war, drectly, they have done the admitting he was wrong, in England even, from same thing indirectly, by subjecting them to conwhose oppressions we separated by a long war, it tagious diseases, and crowding them into loathis held by the king, that he looks upon the in- some prison cells. One hundred and thirty depence and uprightne-s of the judges as essential Southern soldiers died, in one prison, in a few of the best securities of the rights and liberties or the attentance of a minister, or priest, in their of his subjects, and as most conducive to the hon | last moments, under the orders of Gen. Halleck! corded elsewhere than in the memory of God. A judge is not answerable then, even to the No human mind will conceive them-no men

All the oppression and fiendish hate comes, not for the cause, but upon the occasion of the Southern States acting upon the cardinal foundaor through them he undertakes to determine swer the end of its creation, it is the right of a but rare exceptions. The Louisville Journal, the It is time that the people should arouse to a St. Louis Republican and the New York Herald,

ingly diverted from the purpose for which they | Our wrongs mount up to Heaven. The widow's wail-the orphan's cry-the father's grouns, the moan of the bereaved-"Rachel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted because they are not!" These sounds of woe have reached the ear of the Eternal! We may have deserved all we have suffered; but our foe is not the less dianapolis order, there are Knights of the Golden guilty of unpardonable crimes. Their day is coming-the day of retribution. The Friend of why are they not hunted out and punished? Last the fatherless and the widow must be heard, and "their Redeemer is mighty!"

# The Coming Negro General.

The Angle African, a journal published in of these have been convicted. The bugaboo re | ple to subjection will be a black man. Considerout. It is beyond the power of Brigadier Gener | latto, the editor shows no small partiality in favor In accordance with these convictions, shared,

At a meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Freedom, in Poughkeepsie, held in the Univercal societies, whose existence General Carrington | salist Church, April 6, 1863, after hearing the reso deeply declores. Democrats do not work in port of Dr. Parker Gloucester, who has been as a representative to Washington to present an adlawful combinations, but General Carrington dress to the President, the following resolutions Resolved. That we highly appreciate the kind

reception given Dr Gloucester by President Lin-

ity, the subjection of Democrats to whatever their his effort in our cause, and rejoice that he has political caprices might dictate. It is well for been so successful in his labors to gain access to themselves, and for the peace and order of Chi- such distinguished personages as Governors Ramcago that they were deleated, for Democrats sey, of Minnesota, and Berry, of New Hampshire, never have learned, and never will learn, obedi- and Judges Carter and Day, and many others, all of whom gave him strong encouragement ISAAC DETO, President. Jas. A. Jackson, Secretary.

ANN GOULD. President Daughters of Freedom. L. JACKLIN, Secretary.

From this it would appear that we have also strong-minded black women in the State of New York and elsewhere, whose time is not so occupied with cooking, washing and ironing, as not to dabble a little with the statesmanship of the pres-

Adjutant General Thomas seems to have anticipated the patriotism of the waiters and cooks in Poughkeepsie; for he lately made a speech to General McPherson's brigade, at Lake Providence, which if Dr. Gloncester deserves to be called the "American Kossuth." entitles him at least to the honorable distinction of being the "Negro Garibaldi."

Adjutant Thomas told the soldiers that the President had clothed him with the fullest power the negroes, who were to be received within our lines, clothed, fed and armed. He had authority to dismiss any man, be his rank what it may, who maltreats this unfortunate race. This was the policy of the Administration. The President

The President may put "his foot down" as much as he pleases; he will not change the organization or habits of the negroes. If he wants select some dozen fine negro and mulatto boys and send them to West Point? If negroes are benceforth to form part of our National armies there is no reason why they should not be educated at the National expense .- [Philadelphia

PAVED STREETS - New Albany has a greater amount of paved streets than any city of equal size and population in the West. The total length of her macadamized streets is about twenty-three miles. This does well for a city of 15,000 in-

at 10 o'clock A. M.